

AUTOMATIC CAR WASH SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to automatic car wash systems, and more particularly to automatic car wash systems that are able to process more than one vehicle 5 at a time.

Automated car washes account for a significant portion of the car wash industry. Automated car washes can be typically grouped into two primary systems that control throughput; namely, conveyor or “tunnel” systems and rollover or “in-bay” systems. Conveyor systems can be broken down further into two types: attended and unattended. 10 Attended conveyors can be broken down further into three types: full-service, exterior-only and flex-serve.

One type of attended conveyor system is the full-service conveyor car wash, which includes one or more attendants who greet the patrons at the entrance to the car wash and directs them into a waiting room while the attendants drive the vehicles onto 15 the conveyor of the car wash. One or more other attendants are present at the exit end of the car wash and drive the vehicles off the conveyor to a drying area, where the vehicles are hand dried and prepared for the patrons.

The second attended type is the exterior-only conveyor. Exterior-only, like full-service, has one or more attendants at the entrance. Exterior-only differs from full-service in that the customer remains in the car and is directed by the attendant as to how 20 and when to engage the conveyor system. There are also variations upon the full-service and exterior-only systems, such as flex-serve systems, that can sometimes blur the lines of division, but all are attendant dependant.

The third type of conveyor system is the unattended conveyor car wash, which 25 utilizes visual and audible instructions to assist the driver in positioning the vehicle on the conveyor. The driver stays in the vehicle during the wash process, and must place the transmission of the vehicle in neutral so that the conveyor can move the vehicle through the car wash. Unattended conveyor car wash systems are disclosed by U.S. Patent Nos. 5,432,974 and 5,901,398, both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Attended conveyor car washes have several disadvantages. The main problem associated with the full-service, exterior-only or flex-serve conveyors are their dependence upon attendants to load vehicles onto the conveyor. Labor and the associated costs make attended conveyors more expensive operationally. In addition, most 5 conveyor systems limit the hours of operation as the expense of attendants makes evening, night, and early morning operation unprofitable due to limited demand. Attended conveyor systems often close or ask attendants to take the day off when there is questionable weather to minimize labor expenses. If the weather is misinterpreted or changes from bad to good and demand becomes present, these conveyor locations miss 10 out on revenues and providing customer satisfaction.

Unattended conveyor car washes also have disadvantages. The customer/driver must negotiate onto the conveyor via traditional driving methods of acceleration, steering, and braking, but then suddenly abandon those tendencies by placing their vehicle in neutral and allowing the conveyor to move their vehicle while avoiding the 15 temptation to control the situation by steering, braking, or the like, thus resisting the realization that they have lost control. In another example, if a driver ignores or does not understand the positioning instructions, the driver may attempt to drive the car over the conveyor, which may possibly damage the vehicle or the car wash. Other cars being washed may also be affected, as the wash process must be stopped until the offending car 20 can be removed.

Rollover or “in-bay” car washes are almost always unattended and utilize similar entry systems to the unattended conveyor car wash system. Typically, rollover car washes are much slower in throughput due to the fact that only one vehicle can be washed at a time. Some rollover car washes include instructional lights, signage, and 25 audible tones to assist the driver in positioning the car within the car wash. Several patents relate to this aspect of the car wash, such as U.S. Patent No. 3,596,241, which is incorporated herein by reference. The car wash typically includes a wheel detector that the vehicle must engage or drive upon in order to activate the main wash process. Once the vehicle has been washed, more instructional lights, signage, and perhaps audible 30 tones direct the driver to exit the car wash. After the first vehicle has exited the car wash, the next vehicle in line is directed into the car wash for processing. Washing mechanisms

and devices are described by a number of U.S. patents, such as U.S. Patent Nos. 5,255,695 and 5,447,574, which are incorporated herein by reference. While most conventional rollover car washes provide a gantry for a vehicle to drive under that also houses the washing and drying equipment, there are alternative arrangements. One such 5 alternative is described in published patent application, U.S. 2002/0144366A1, which describes a car washing machine that comprises two moving gantries that travel back and forth over a stationary vehicle to wash and dry the vehicle.

Unfortunately, rollover car washes also suffer from some of the same disadvantages as conveyor car washes in that a driver who becomes confused may 10 inadvertently drive past the wheel stop or photo eye sensors in the rollover car wash, which delays the wash process and may damage the vehicle and/or the car wash. There is a need to provide a car wash system that improves the throughput of the vehicles without sacrificing wash quality. There is also a need to improve the transmission of information to a driver so the driver can position and maneuver the vehicle through the car wash 15 system.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

These and other needs are met by the automatic car wash system of the present 20 invention. The system is designed to process multiple vehicles simultaneously while the vehicles travel through the system under their own power. The system transmits information to the drivers of the vehicles in a number of ways, such as via radio signals that can be received by the vehicles' radios. In addition, the system detects the location of the vehicles using one or more detectors, such as photo eyes. Further, the system may 25 include one or more proximity devices for determining the relative distance between the vehicles and transmitting information to the vehicles accordingly. As such, the system of the present invention achieves high throughput of vehicles utilizing the vehicles' own power and avoids the disadvantages of conveyor systems.

More particularly, an automatic car wash system according to one embodiment of 30 the present invention includes an elongate path extending at least 20 feet, and a plurality of stations spaced along the elongate path. At least one of the stations includes a spray

assembly capable of directing pressurized or high velocity fluid, such as a washing fluid or heated air. Other stations may also be included, such as a wheel washing station, a rotating brush, a wax applicator, a drying station, and a rinsing device. A control device is operatively connected to the stations. The control device may be in the form of a

5 computer capable of processing information relating to vehicles traveling along the elongate path and outputting predetermined responses accordingly. The system also includes at least two detectors that are spaced along the elongate path that are designed to detect and indicate the presence of at least one of the vehicles to the control device. In one embodiment, at least one of the detectors is a conventional wheel detector that is

10 known in the art and is designed to engage or detect a tire of a vehicle, such as by magnetic, photo eye, ultrasonic, or mechanical sensors or means. The system also includes at least one proximity device, which detects the relative distance between the vehicles.

Advantageously, the system also includes a transmitter, such as a radio

15 transmitter, that is operatively connected to the control device. The radio transmitter is capable of transmitting information, such as driving instructions designed to control the movement of a vehicle, advertisements, offers, incentives, entertainment, news, music, and combinations thereof. Other types of transmitters may also be included, such as visual and audible communicators. In one embodiment, the control device is capable of

20 assigning a unique radio frequency to each of the vehicles and directing specific information to each vehicle via the radio transmitter. As such, the driver of a particular vehicle can receive instructions or other information while the vehicle is being washed. Alternatively, multiple radio transmitters may be provided that are spaced along the elongate path that operate on a common frequency and transmit information over a short

25 distance, such as no more than 10 feet, and the control device directs specific information to each radio transmitter. As such, the radio of each vehicle may be set on the same frequency, but individualized information can be directed to a particular vehicle depending on the location of the vehicle along the path of travel.

Methods of processing a plurality of vehicles through an automatic car wash are

30 also provided by the present invention. In one embodiment, the method includes directing a first vehicle to travel into the entrance of the car wash to a first station under

the vehicle's own power. The first vehicle is then directed to stop at the first station, such that a washing process or the like can be carried out. The first vehicle is then directed to move under its own power to a second station, and a second vehicle is directed into the entrance of the car wash under its own power before the first vehicle has traveled past the 5 exit of the car wash. As such, multiple vehicles are processed concurrently by the automatic car wash, yet each car travels through the automatic car wash under its own power. In addition, information can be directed to each of the vehicles via radio transmissions or signals in order to help control the movement of the vehicles through the automatic car wash. The vehicles may also be directed into the automatic car wash from 10 a multiple channel entrance having at least two feed channels that combine into a common entrance channel. As such, multiple lines of vehicles may be formed, which enables the drivers in each line to enter information into automatic car wash entry system and therefore increase the rate at which vehicles can enter the car wash.

Advantageously, the systems and methods of the present invention allow for two, 15 three, four, or more vehicles to be processed concurrently, whereby all of the vehicles travel along the path of travel under their own power and are directed to each station via visual or audible signals, such as by radio transmission, lights, or other audible or visual sources. By monitoring the relative distance between the vehicles and sending information to the vehicles in order to effect a desired spacing therebetween, the 20 throughput of the system can be controlled and efficiency maximized. In at least one embodiment, the systems and methods of the present invention do not include any conveyor mechanisms for moving the vehicles along the path of travel, but rather include detectors and other devices for directing the vehicles through the car wash under their own power. As such, the expense, deficiencies, and difficulties of conveyor type 25 automatic car wash systems are eliminated, yet throughput and quality are not compromised and can even be improved while being offered twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

Having thus described the invention in general terms, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, which are not necessarily drawn to scale, and wherein:

5 Figure 1 is a schematic plan view of a car wash system according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic plan view of an alternative arrangement of a car wash system according to the present invention;

10 Figure 3 is a flow diagram describing a method of processing at least one vehicle through an automatic car wash according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 4 is a flow diagram describing a method of processing at least one vehicle through an automatic car wash according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

15 Figure 5 is a flow diagram describing a method of detecting at least two vehicles being processed through an automatic car wash according to one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20 The present inventions now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which some, but not all embodiments of the invention are shown. Indeed, these inventions may be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will satisfy applicable legal 25 requirements. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

Figure 1 shows a car wash system 10 according to one embodiment of the present invention. The system 10 includes a tunnel or enclosure 12 having entrance 22, exit 24, and sidewalls 26, 28. The enclosure 12 defines an elongate path of travel 20 for one or more vehicles 16 to travel upon. In one embodiment, the elongate path of travel 20 extends at least 20 feet, although the actual length may be more or less as desired. The 30 elongate path of travel 20 preferably is at least as long as the length of the enclosure 12,

although the elongate path may extend beyond the entrance **22** and/or exit **24** thereof. Each vehicle has a front end **16A**, rear end **16B**, sides **16C** and **16D**, and tires **T**. Each vehicle also preferably includes a conventional radio **17**, which includes conventional items such as speakers and a tuner for receiving radio transmissions or signals as is known in the art. According to one embodiment, the vehicles **16** travel along the path of travel **20** under their own power, i.e., no conveyor devices are employed to move or carry the vehicles through the enclosure **12**. However, in some embodiments it is contemplated that conveyors and the like may be used to help move the vehicles **16** through at least a portion of the enclosure **12**. The vehicles approach the entrance **22** of the enclosure **12** via feed channels **32** that converge into a common entrance channel **33**. While only two feed channels **32** are shown, it is possible to include more or fewer feed channels as desired. Each feed channel **32** includes an entry processor **34** that is designed to query the customer/driver of the vehicle **16**, as well as receive responses from the customer and distribute information to the customer, as discussed more fully below. For simplicity, it is assumed that the customer/patron/driver is the same person, although this is not required.

The system **10** includes one or more carwash stations, such as a first car wash station **40** and a second car wash station **50**. The car wash stations are located at least partially inside the enclosure **12** and include respective station devices **42** and **52**, which are shown generically but can be one of many conventional car wash devices. The particular car wash device used is determined by the particular need of the system **10**, but representative car wash devices include a wheel/tire washing station, dryer, rotating brush, presoak station, prerinse station, wax applicator, rinsing device, soap dispenser, sprayer assembly capable of directing a pressurized and/or high velocity fluid, and combinations and assemblies thereof. It should be noted that the term fluid is defined as encompassing liquid or gases, and the sprayer assembly may include a sprayer, fan, and/or other devices used to propel fluid. The positioning of the car wash devices **42** and **52** may also vary according to the particular system, but are shown for simplicity adjacent the sidewalls **26** and **28**.

Each car wash station **40, 50** may also include a respective detector **44, 54** that senses the presence of a vehicle **16**. In one embodiment, the detector is a wheel detector

that is known in the art, such as the trip plate shown and described in U.S. Patent No. 5,255,695. The wheel detectors **44, 54** provide feedback to the driver of the vehicle to help position the vehicle correctly with respect to a particular wash station **40, 50**. The detectors **44, 54** can also be designed to trigger other components of the system **10** to 5 provide further information to the driver, as discussed more fully below. It should be noted that while a wheel detector is shown schematically, other types of detectors may be used alternatively or in conjunction with the wheel detectors. Other types of detectors include ultrasonic, pressure contact switches, magnetic sensors, laser, and photo eye detectors. The wheel detectors **44, 54** operate in a conventional manner, whereby the tire 10 **T** of a vehicle **16** engages a detector that triggers a corresponding car wash station **40, 50**. Detectors could be used to scan the vehicle to determine the size and shape. This information could be used to improve the wash provided by addressing hard to clean areas, avoiding areas that could be damaged, and assisting other timing and throughput calculations.

15 The system **10** also includes a control device **30**. The control device **30** is preferably a processor and storage device, such as a personal computer, industrial computer, and/or server. The control device **30** can be located on site or in a remote location. The control device **30** is operatively connected to the car wash stations **40** and **50**, as well as related components. One such related component is a communicator or 20 indicator **54** that provides audio and/or visual information to the driver. Indicator **54** is a known component that is used in conventional car washes, although the indicator could be customized to convey particular information to the driver as desired. The control device **30** is also operatively connected to the entry processors **34** so that information can be conveyed to and from the driver and control device via the entry processor. For 25 example, the entry processor may initially request a wash code, payment, or wash criteria/selection information from the driver. When such information is received from the driver, the information may be transferred to the control device **30** in order to set up the wash stations **40, 50** and other components of the system **10** for processing the vehicle **16**. Information may also be transmitted from the control device **30** to the driver 30 via the entry processor **34**, or transmitted simply from the entry processor. This information may include, but is not limited to, safety instructions, driving directions,

advertisements, offers, warnings, incentives, entertainment, news, music, and combinations thereof.

In one embodiment, the system **10** also includes a main radio transmitter **38** that is operatively connected to the control device **30** and is designed to transmit radio signals or 5 transmissions over a relatively short distance, such as around 300 feet, although the transmission distance may be more or less as desired. The main radio transmitter **38** is preferably a low power FM transmitter that is capable of transmitting information over one or more selectable radio frequencies. The information is selected by the control device **30** and preferably includes, but is not limited to, driving directions and corrective 10 actions, warnings, safety information and instructions, advertisements, offers, incentives, entertainment, news, music, and combinations thereof. In one embodiment, specific information can be directed to a particular customer, whereby wash history and other information can be used to tailor the current wash to that particular customer, including but not limited to addressing the customer by name, reminding the customer of prior 15 wash selections, and selecting special offers for the customer. Such customization could be offered under a membership structure or the like to further enhance customer satisfaction and repeat visits. In order for the information to be received by the driver of a particular vehicle engaging the car wash system **10**, the driver preferably tunes the radio 17 of the vehicle **16** to a predetermined frequency, and the control device **30** transmits 20 specific information to the vehicle via the transmitter **38**.

In one embodiment, the control device **30** assigns a specific radio frequency for each vehicle **16** being processed through the car wash. The specific radio frequency is conveyed to the driver via the entry processor, either visual or audibly. Once the radio **17** inside the vehicle **16** is set to the specific radio frequency, the control device **30** can 25 monitor the progress of the vehicle **16** along the path of travel and transmit specific information to the driver via one or more devices, including the transmitter **38**. It should be noted that the “radio” discussed herein is described as being in the vehicle **16**, which includes all types of radios including the conventional “car radio” as well as personal stereos, boom boxes, and other known radio receivers. Customers without a radio or with 30 a sectional, retractable antenna could purchase or otherwise obtain a small FM radio from the entry system via a specialized dispenser (not shown). More specifically, sectional

antennas can be damaged by friction and hybrid car washing equipment, so in order to avoid such damage, customers would be asked to purchase an FM radio, select the desired setting, and then turn off their car radio and retract the sectional antenna either automatically or manually if applicable.

5 In an alternative embodiment, the control device 30 and main radio transmitter 38 are arranged to transmit specific information over several station radio transmitters 64 that are spaced along the path of travel 20. The radio transmitters 64 are designed or arranged to transmit specific information over a very short distance, such as no more than about 10 feet. In this manner, the vehicles 16 can all tune their radios 17 to a common 10 radio frequency, and the control device 30 and main radio transmitter 38 send specific information to a particular station radio transmitter 64 depending on the situation. The methods for sending radio transmissions from the main radio transmitter 38 to the station radio transmitters 64 is well known in the art, and therefore is not discussed in further detail. The radio transmissions can be augmented by also conveying information to the 15 driver via a communications device, such as audio/visual indicator 56, as desired. It is also possible to transmit radio messages, such as instructions, advertisements, and other information, to customers while they wait to enter the enclosure 12. As such, the customer can be informed regarding the system features, such as wash selections, payment options, and the like, thus reducing delay and increasing throughput.

20 In one embodiment, the system 10 also includes at least one proximity device 58 that determines the distance X between two adjacent vehicles 16. The proximity device 58, while represented in the figures schematically, can be one of many types of devices that are known in the art, such as ultra-sonic or photo eye detectors, and can include various other parts and arrangements depending on the system. The proximity device 58 25 is operatively connected to the control device 30 and can be used alone or in conjunction with the detectors 44 and 54 to determine the location of each vehicle 16 and the relative distance X between the vehicles within the enclosure 12, i.e., when the vehicles are being processed by the car wash.

30 As shown in Figure 1, two vehicles 16 are present in the feed channels 32, one vehicle is present at the entrance 22 of the enclosure 12 proximate the first car wash station 40, and one car is proximate the second car wash station 50. As shown, the

vehicles near the car wash stations **40** and **50** have not yet engaged the corresponding detectors **44** and **54**. According to one embodiment, as each vehicle engages the corresponding detector, the car wash station is activated. Alternatively, a particular car wash station may be activated as a vehicle moves along the path of travel. For example,

5 a foam applicator may be present adjacent the first car wash station and is activated as the vehicle exits the first car station so that foam is applied to the vehicle as the vehicle passes, such as to the second car wash station. Advantageously, the system **10** allows for more than one vehicle **16** to be processed simultaneously or concurrently, and the drivers are instructed and required to drive the vehicles through the enclosure under the vehicle's

10 own power from one car wash station to the next.

Figure 2 shows an alternative arrangement of the present system **10** whereby the enclosure **12** houses four car wash stations **40**, **50**, **60**, and **70**, each including a respective car wash device **42**, **52**, **62**, and **72**, which may employ or include any conventional car wash assembly, including but not limited to a brush assembly, a spray assembly, and a

15 dryer assembly. As shown, each wash station has a corresponding detector **44** and audio/visual indicator, although these may be optional depending on the system. Figure 2 also shows a plurality of proximity devices **58** that measure the distance **X** between two adjacent vehicles **16**, and may also measure a distance **Y** defined as the lateral distance between a vehicle and a fixed lateral point, such as the sidewall **26**. As mentioned above,

20 the proximity devices **58** are shown generically and may employ many component parts and rely on other systems to read and determine the values **X** and **Y**. The proximity devices **58** are also preferably connected to the control device **30** so that feedback, instructions, and other information can be passed along to the driver. It should also be noted that the proximity devices **58** may be used as alternatives to or in conjunction with

25 the detectors **44**, **54**, **64**, and **74** (if present) if the proximity devices are configured to locate the vehicles along the path of travel **20**, particularly with respect to the car wash stations **40**, **50**, **60**, and **70**.

Figures 3-5 illustrate various methods according to the present invention. Figure 3 illustrates one method of processing a plurality of vehicles through an automatic car wash. Step 1 includes receiving wash instructions from a customer or driver that may include selections relating to the type of wash desired, such as touch-free or friction, and

other instructions relating to the desired wash. Step 2 includes assigning a radio frequency to the first vehicle **16** and conveying the assigned frequency to the driver via the entry processor or other indicator. Step 3 includes directing the first vehicle to the enclosure **12** and to the first car wash station **40** via radio transmissions, visual cues, and/or audible cues. Other stations may precede the first car wash station **40**, particularly a pre-wash station or wheel cleaner station that are common on most automatic car washes.

As shown in Step 4, if the first vehicle is positioned correctly, e.g., the proximity device **58** and/or the detector **44** determine that the vehicle is generally aligned along the path of travel **20**, and the distance **Y** between the vehicle and the sidewall **26** is within an acceptable range or above a minimum value, then the first car wash station **40** is activated (Step 5). If the first vehicle **16** is not positioned correctly, corrective action is provided in the form of instructions to the driver via radio transmission or indicators presented by the audio/visual indicator **56**. For example, if the driver of the first vehicle **16** enters the enclosure **12** at an angle and subsequently misses the detector **44** or is detected by the proximity device **58** to be outside the acceptable range, the control device **30** sends an appropriate corrective action to the driver, such as “turn the wheel to the right” or “straighten your vehicle” or a similar instruction. Once the first station **40** has completed its cycle (Step 6), the first vehicle **16** is directed to the second car wash station **50** (Step 7).

Turning to Figure 4, if a second vehicle **16** is ready to enter the enclosure **12** (Step 1), i.e., the customer/driver has input the desired wash characteristics, made payment, and the like, then a radio frequency may be assigned to the vehicle (Step 2). As discussed above, the radio frequency may be a unique frequency assigned only to the second vehicle, or the radio frequency may be a common frequency that is shared by all the vehicles. In the former case, the control device **30** determines particular information that is transmitted to each vehicle via the unique frequency assigned thereto. In the latter case, the control device **30** sends particular information to each of the station radio transmitters **64**, which transmit the information to the driver via radio transmission over the short distance as defined herein. In addition, the entry processors **34** may also be able to transmit information to the drivers and vehicles via radio signals or transmissions. As

such, the control device can begin sending instructions and other information, such as advertisements, incentives, and the like, before the vehicle has even entered the enclosure 12.

Pursuant to Step 3, the second vehicle 16 is directed to the first station 40 and positioned correctly pursuant to Step 4 as described above for the first vehicle. Steps 5-7 also follow a similar flow as described above for the first vehicle, whereby at the completion of the first car wash station 40, the second vehicle 16 is directed toward the second car wash station 50. In one embodiment, the control device 30 directs concurrent stop instructions to at least two vehicles along the elongate path. Such action is not part of a normal conveyor car wash system, which maintains a constant velocity of the vehicles being washed. As shown in Figures 2 and 4, the process can be repeated continuously, whereby the next available vehicles, such as a third vehicle 16 and a fourth vehicle 16, can be processed through the system 10. The control device is capable of monitoring the progress of each vehicle and taking corrective action according to predetermined rules, formulas, and/or actions. Accordingly, a plurality of vehicles can be processed simultaneously and concurrently, thereby greatly increasing throughput of the system compared to conventional rollover or “in-bay” car washes. Advantageously, the system 10 avoids the use of conveyors for moving the vehicles 16 along the path of travel 20, and thereby providing a safer and less complex wash system without sacrificing throughput or quality.

Figure 5 illustrates the function of the proximity devices 58 that may be present along the enclosure 12 or path of travel 20. In particular, the proximity devices 58 may be designed to detect not only the positioning of each vehicle 16 within the enclosure 12 or along the path of travel 20, but also the positioning of each vehicle with respect to adjacent vehicles. As shown in Figure 5, Step 1 includes determining the location of the first and second vehicle 16, but can also include determining the location of any vehicle that is being processed by the system 10. The location of each vehicle 16 can be determined by any number of conventional devices and methods, including magnetic, laser, ultrasonic, radio frequency, photo eye, contact members, and the like. The location of each vehicle is preferably determined on approximately the same position on each vehicle, such as an edge of the front end 16A of the vehicle 16. In addition, the location

of each vehicle also includes the position of the rear of the vehicle, such as an edge of the rear end **16B**. As such, the distance **X** between the rear of one vehicle and the front of the upstream vehicle can be determined. The frequency for determining the location of each vehicle **16** can vary depending on the system **10**, but in one embodiment the location 5 of each vehicle is determined approximately every 0.3 seconds. It should also be noted that various other conventional devices may be employed for determining the length and/or location of each vehicle.

Figure 5 also includes a process step for determining whether the distance **X** between two adjacent vehicles **16** is greater or equal to **XMIN**, which is defined as the 10 minimum distance allowed between the vehicles (Step 2). If the distance **X** between any two vehicles becomes lower than **XMIN**, corrective action is sent from the control device **30** to one or more of the drivers and vehicles **16** via the main radio transmitter **38**, station radio transmitters **64**, and/or audio/visual indicators **56** (Step 3). Such corrective action may include one or more warnings and driving directions, such as “speed up,” “slow 15 down,” “stop,” “wait,” and “proceed.” The driver can then take corrective steps to restore the minimum distance **XMIN**. As such, throughput and efficiency are maximized without compromising safety. In addition, the wash process time at each station **40**, **50**, **60**, and **70** is kept generally equal for each vehicle **16**, thus ensuring a uniform and thorough wash that is pleasing to the customer. Accordingly, the system **10** is able to 20 process a plurality of vehicles **16** simultaneously while maintaining a safe and effective distance between the vehicles. Advantageously, the vehicles **16** travel through the enclosure **12** under their own power, i.e., the driver of each vehicle uses the vehicle’s own motor and other control systems to guide the vehicle along the path of travel. As such, the system **10** of the present invention avoids the disadvantages of conveyor type 25 car wash system while providing excellent vehicle throughput and quality in a format that is easy to understand by the customer.

The present system can also be applied to other types of conveyor or conveyor-like car wash systems that have not been previously described, yet suffer from similar disadvantages. One such carwash system employs guard rails that help guide one or 30 more vehicles along a straight line, but requires the vehicles to be driven under their own power instead of utilizing a conveyor. Such a carwash system is typically employed by

auto auction houses, rental car agencies, and valet services. The disadvantage of this type of carwash system is that it requires a constant, optimum vehicle speed for best washing results. This can be difficult, as driving a vehicle through a “wall” of water or moving cloth can be intimidating and distracting to the driver, particularly if other vehicles are 5 known to be near the vehicle, but cannot be seen due to soap and water blocking the drivers’ view.

Advantageously, the present system can help maintain the speed of each vehicle and proximate location to other vehicles using radio transmissions as described herein, thereby maximizing the efficiency and quality of the wash process, and reducing the 10 possibility of accident or collision. In addition, a guard rail carwash system utilizing the teachings of the present invention provides comfort and direction to the drivers, which allows the customer to enjoy the wash process instead of maintaining a high level of concentration driving the vehicle and avoiding other vehicles.

Many modifications and other embodiments of the inventions set forth herein will 15 come to mind to one skilled in the art to which these inventions pertain having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings. Therefore, it is to be understood that the inventions are not to be limited to the specific 20 embodiments disclosed and that modifications and other embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims. Although specific terms are employed herein, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. For example, the term “car wash” is a generic term that is equivalent to a “vehicle wash” that includes cars, trucks, SUVs, and the like.